The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,658—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding do.	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found., The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 8th Nov., 1879, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Porta are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th Nov., 1879.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 10th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 335

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamers are timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	380	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	450	300	140
Palermo	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	530	370	145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 8th November, 1879.

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 195	,, 145 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne.	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

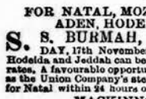
For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa	Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool	,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRITANNIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) KHIVA	2809	452	G. Lee	3rd Nov.
SURAT	3141	330	W. E. Bronze	10th do.
(c) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stend	17th do.
— BANGALORE	2842	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(a) GWALIOR	2702	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	3726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(c) KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Maragon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Maragon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2261	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector	9th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Maragon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 18 9. Acting Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.
NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WALKER'S EXTRACT OF COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED and opened out for inspection, a fresh Stock of GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
(*Quality Guaranteed*)
BRIAR WOOD PIPES,
Of the Celebrated
G. B. D. BRAND,
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878)
PIPES OF CHERRY WOOD,
PIPES OF CLAY,
PIPES OF ALL DEVICES AND KINDS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
COMPANIONS, CHAKMAKS, CHIBOUKS,
POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS,
&c., &c.

Forming the most extensive, and unequalled selection of SMOKERS' REQUISITES ever imported ; personally selected by the undersigned when in Vienna, Paris and London, comprising all the latest novelties (CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME), too numerous to particularize.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,

A small parcel of the following superior Brands just to hand :—

LA CONFEDERACION	per Box of 100,	Rs. 28
LA CORONA	,,	,, 30
LA IGUALDAD	,,	,, 33

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE INSTITUTE.
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS ONLY.
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES,
FROM ST. JAMES' HALL AND CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON, AND EVERY TOWN OF NOTE THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALASIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD.
Restricted to a few months only in India as they are under re-engagement for the Chrystal Palace, London, early next year.
THE MOST UNIVERSALLY POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRESENTED FOR THE DELECTATION OF THE PUBLIC.
A MARVEL OF SKILL AND INGENUITY.
UPROARIOUSLY FUNNY AND UNIMPEACHABLE IN MORAL TONE AND CHARACTER.
SPECIALLY ENGAGED FOR INDIA BY
MR. HARWOOD,
who, on witnessing this highly amusing entertainment in London, was struck by its thorough adaptability for the East.
CAN BE ENJOYED BY ALL EUROPEANS.
CAN BE ENJOYED BY ALL ORIENTALS.
ADULTS OR JUVENILES.

Says the *New York Herald*, 9th September, 1875 :—"We did not know how low flesh and blood had fallen until we saw how high Fantoccini could rise. Having seen men and women who cannot act, it becomes interesting to see Marionettes who can * * * * Altogether a delightful entertainment."

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY NEXT NOV. 5, & EVERY EVENING.
THREE DISTINCT ENTERTAINMENTS.
MINSTRELSY, FANTOCCINI AND PANTOMIME.
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
Admission.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1.
The Plan of Reserved Seats OPEN THIS MORNING at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort, where seats may be retained for any night in advance. Early application invited. Doors open at 8-30 commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager,
care of SOUNDY & Co.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

In the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

OWING to the DEWALI HOLIDAYS, the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the whole of the Land, Mill Buildings, Machinery, Stores and other property of the above Company, situate at Colaba, is POSTPONED from SATURDAY, the 15th of November to SATURDAY the 22nd day of November, instant, at four o'clock p.m., AT THE OFFICE of Mr. JOHN GORDON, the Liquidator, at Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, unless previously sold by private contract.

The sale will be made subject to the sanction of the High Court and to certain particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at any time during the fortnight next preceding the day of sale.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the DHOND and MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY will be RE-OPENED for GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC to and from all Stations between Dhond and Munmad on and from the 10th November.

A through Mixed Train will run daily between Dhond and Munmad and *vice versa*, and a second Local Mixed will also run between Dhond and Vambori and *vice versa* as under.

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
Dhond ..... Dep.	A. M. 6 20	A. M. 10 45	Munmad ..... Dep.	A. M. 6 15	..
Ahmednagar ,,	10 30	P. M. 3 15	Vambori ..... ,,	11 55	A. M. 8 20
Vambori ..... ,,	11 55	4 28 arr	Ahmednagar ,,	P. M. 1 27	10 5
Munmad ..... Arr.	P. M. 5 30	..	Dhond ..... Arr.	5 5	P. M. 2 10

All Stations will book Goods and Coaching Traffic, except Horses and Carriages, through with the G. I. P. and connected Railways, Horses and Carriages can only be booked to and from Ahmednagar Stations.

Refreshments will be provided at Dhond, Ahmednagar, and Munmad Stations.

For further information see public Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

Information regarding Rates, &c., can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

By Order,

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ahmednagar, 1st November 1879.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS up to the 20th November, 1879, for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLAN or HIRDA CROP of the Kanara and Belgaum Collectorates, for the season beginning with the 1st November, 1879, and ending with the 30th April, 1880.

The following exhibits the quantities, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the Depôts at which delivery will be made :—

KANARA DISTRICT.

1	Kadra Bunder Depôt about 3,000 candies of 560 lbs. each.		
2	Coompta Bunder about 1,500	do.	do. do.
3	Honawar Bunder about 500	do.	do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Bidi Taluka. About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.		Belgaum Taluka. About 1,500 Candies of 560 lbs. each.	
1	Khanapur Depôt.	1	Katgali Depôt.
2	Hemeragh do.	2	Wagodo do.
3	Sitawadeo do.	3	Kinleh do.
4	Gunji do.	4	Byloor do.
5	Watro do.	5	Hajjoli do.
6	Shiroli do.	6	Mawlungeh do.
7	Gotgali do.	7	Kitawade do.
8	Chaugali do.	8	Patne do.
9	Jamboti do.	9	Kalasgudeh do.
10	Kankumbi do.	10	Gulawadeh do.
11	Kongle do.	11	Vagotreh do.
		12	Oomgaum do.
		13	Bhogoli do.
		14	Chandgad do.
		15	Sundi do.
		16	Chinchani do.

N. B.—The Myrabolans may be taken by carts direct from the Depôts of the Belgaum Collectorate to the Vingorla bunder via the Ambolighat Road, excepting from 3 Depôts which are situated from 3 to 5 miles from the roads and to which they are usually taken by pack bullocks.

TERMS.

1. Offers to be written in English must specify the rate offered per candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôts shown, or group of village Depôts in a Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum.)

2. A Deposit of Rupees 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt and group of Taluka Depôts must be paid at once on acceptance of offer when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.

3. The Myrabolans or Hirdas must be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Bunders or Depôts they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.

For further particulars appli-ation may be made to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, addressed to Belgaum, where also final offers may be sent.

W. PEYTON, Lieut-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's Office, Southern Division, Camp, Yellapur Kanara Districts, 28th October 1879.

BARODA CAMP HOTEL.

WITH the view to rendering every comfort to Visitors to Baroda during the great

FESTIVITIES IN DECEMBER,

the above Hotel is temporarily established under skilled European Management.

PLEASE NOTE.

RESERVED accommodation can be secured to meet the requirements of all who may wish to visit the Hotel, for which purpose it is particularly requested that previous notice should be given to, and arrangements made at, the Bombay Agency of the Undersigned, in order to give the Manager due notice to provide the same.

For further particulars and to secure accommodation in time, please apply early to

W. J. ESSAI,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA,

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

IT contains in a concentrated form the whole of the medicinal properties of the "OPHELIA CHIRATA," a gentianaceous plant growing throughout Northern India and much prized by natives of this country for its therapeutical value. While correcting obstinate costiveness arising from want of bile, it also removes diarrhœa resulting from an overflow of vitiated biliary matter, and is recommended at this season of the year for its general bracing and tone giving properties.

Cash, Rs. 4 per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS. SHEETS, PILLOWS, &c.

FOR RAIL, DAK OR GENERAL USE.

	Rs. as.
Whitney Rugs, long and wide	16 0
Austrian Rugs, soft, light and durable, in a variety of Cheerful Colours	28 0
Scalskin, Double Rugs	17 0
The Traveller's Rug, with Air Pillow in corner, from	25 0
Lamb Skin Rugs, a light and beautiful article, soft and warm, a most suitable Ladies' Rug	36 0
The Celebrated Sandringham Carriage Rug	36 0
Scotch Mauds, plain mixtures	26 0
Fancy Checks, in a variety of colours, the best good obtainable	30 0
	35 0
	40 0

BLANKETS.

	Rs. as.	
Real Whitney, made from the finest Wool	25	0 per pair.
Extra Large, Superior quality	33	0
Fine Scarlet, Fast Dye	24	0
Extra Large ,,	32	0

SHEETS.

WASHED AND HEMMED, READY FOR USE.

Inches wide.

		Rs. as.
Horrocks's Best Twilled Cotton, very durable	72 per pair	9 0
	90 ,,	11 8
Pillow Cases	each	1 4
Toilet Covers, fine Marcella, fringed Ends	Re. 1	4 1 8 1 12

PILLOWS.

	Rs. as.
Best English Horse Hair	7 0
,, ,, Feather, thoroughly cleaned	7 0

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street, (ENGRAVERS.) POONA: East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 4'), 45 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometors, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Clasp Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay : 4, Hummum Street. Poona : 1, East Street.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK,
with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS, Rs. 100.
PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80.
TANKARDS AND GOBLETS, Rs. 65, 53, 35, 24.
BISCUIT BOXES, Rs. 42 and 29.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
PICKLE FRAMES, Rs. 38.
MARMALADE DISHES, Rs. 36 and 20.
SALT CELLARS, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
LOVING CUPS, Three handles, Rs. 57.
WITH SILVER MOUNTS, Rs. 90 and 135.
TOAST RACKS, Rs. 20.
EGG STANDS, With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.
CASK ON STAND, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 53.

SPIRIT CARRIAGE,
ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODA WATER BOTTLES, Rs. 77

ICE PAILS, Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
8th Oct., 1879. BOMBAY. Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT GOLDNEYS
HAVE ARRIVED
AND
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.
For further particulars see Handbills.

"A" COMPANY
B. B. & C. I. R. VOLUNTEER CORPS, PAREL.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
ON
FRIDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1879,
IN THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, PAREL.
Tickets Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
JNO. DODSON, Sergeant,
Honorary Secretary.

A Special Train will run convenient for the Concert.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rupees 14,690, being the 194th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Nov. 1879.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. As.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for October, 1879	2 4
Maxwell, (J. C.) Electrical Researches of the Hon. H. Cavendish	11 4
Wocker, (De L.) Ocular Therapeutics	10 0
Jules Verne, Exploration of the World	3 0
Science of Taste, Being a Treatise on its Principles	7 8
Lamb, H. Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of the Motion of Fluids	7 8
Masson, G., History of France	6 12
Gillmore, P., Travel, War, and Shipwreck	3 12
Pictures from Bible Lands, edited by S. G. Green	5 0
Hope, A. R., Men of the Blackwoods	4 12
Lucas, A., Wenzel's Inheritance	4 4
Holmes, G., Treatise of Vocal Physiology and Hygiene	4 4
Joan the Maid : Deliverer of England and France	4 4
Stoughton, J., Worthies of Science	2 8
Palmer, Capt. G., Migration from Shinar	3 12
Flint, A., Clinical Medicine, a Systematic Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases	12 8
Boy's Own Annual for 1880	3 12
Every Boy's ,, ,,	3 12
,, Girl's ,, ,,	3 12
Kingston, W. H. G., In new Granada	2 4
Ewald, A.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1879.

THE approach of the Dewall—the termination of the native commercial year—has as usual a tendency to restrict business, and for the next three weeks we may look for extreme quietness. Since last mail left the leading feature has been the advance of 1d. per oz. in Silver—owing, it is believed, to speculative operations in London both in the Metal itself and Rupee Paper—and the corresponding rise in Exchange here. This has induced rather more activity in Imports than would otherwise have been the case; but, on the other hand, has tended to check business in Exports, in which operations have been extremely limited. Nor can we look for much improvement in this respect for another month or six weeks; although, afterwards, there should be a marked increase in the volume of trade, as New Cotton and other produce will then be coming in. Accounts from Up-country still continue favourable, and the cold weather grain and seed crops are being sown under the most promising auspices.

MONEY.—Owing to increased Government Deposits the last return of the Bank of Bombay showed an addition to the Cash Balance of nearly 13 lacs, and there has consequently been no change made in rates of discount, which still stand at 4 per cent. on fixed, and 5 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper. The return, however, showed an increase in the trade demand of about 13 lacs, and as this movement must steadily gain strength week by week, an advance in terms for accommodation cannot be very distant. Possibly the Bank may make no change until after the holidays, but in the bazaar a firmer feeling is already apparent, and little is to be done under the Bank's figures even for Money at call.

EXCHANGE.—A large business has been done in Sterling this week, and, influenced by the movements in Silver advised from London, rates have fluctuated daily. As was to be expected business opened after the Dussera holidays with a strong upward tendency, and on mail day a rise of ¼d. took place. On Tuesday morning we had advice of Silver having further advanced from 52¾d. to 53d., and for this steamer business opened with an additional rise of 1-16d., making demand Bank Bills 1s. 8¾d. A further 1-32d. to 1-16d. was added to this in the course of the day, and on Wednesday, with Silver quoted at 53⅜d., rates were again 1-32d. higher for Bank and 1-16d. for Private Bills. Thursday as usual brought us the result of the previous day's biddings for Council drafts in London, viz., 30 lacs on Calcutta and 5 lacs on Bombay at 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee. This being 1-16d. to ⅛d. higher than had generally been expected here, a jump of ⅛d. to ¼d. took place, and for a time the upward movement looked like continuing; but during the day the fact that at 1s. 8 11-16d. we were already 3-16d. per Rupee above the equivalent of Silver at 53½d., and that the Council drawings for next week were to be for the increased amount of 40 lacs, induced a decided pause; which on Friday was followed by a partial decline of 1-32d., notwithstanding Silver being quoted ⅛d. higher, and to-day a further ⅛ drop of ⅛d. has been established, making closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 17-32d.; 3 months' 1s. 8¾d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8¾d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 13-16d. per Rupee.

For future delivery the Banks are still making a difference of 1-32d. per Rupee per month, but at the moment show more willingness to buy than sell, indicating the opinion that the reaction has not yet run its course. Judging only from the position and prospects of trade on this side we are inclined to the same view and think it is not at all unlikely that demand Bank Bills may for a time recede again to 1s. 8¾d. The course of rates, however, are not altogether governed at present by trade requirements alone, and this renders it all the more difficult to form a reliable opinion as to the more immediate future. There can be no doubt, we believe, that the whole of the last Council drafts went to one buyer, who is believed to be speculating largely for a rise, both in Silver and Rupee Paper; and should the same cause be repeated next Wednesday, it is of course quite possible that we see another jump in rates. This, however, although a possibility, we do not consider a probability, and as all the Council drafts bought on speculation must again come in the market for resale, the position is thereby rendered so much weaker. Whatever the movements of the next few week's may be, though there is, we think, a very general opinion that when our export season fairly commences we must see a very material rise in the value of the Rupee. Unless trade in Calcutta becomes particularly brisk, or an improvement in Silk lends strength to Chins, the turn may not come before the end of the year; but failing Germany coming into the market again as a seller of Silver—which seems very improbable—the prospects of our export trade are so favourable as to render a rise almost a certainty; and there are not wanting numerous believers in 1s. 9¼d. and even 1s. 10d. per Rupee being seen for demand Bank Bills before next monsoon.

On Calcutta the quotation for demand drafts is 1-16 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The rapid advance in rates for Rupee Paper in London, amounting to 2¼ per cent. on the week, caused the market here to show much greater firmness, and rates steadily hardened, until Thursday, when Fours touched Rs. 94¼ and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102¼. Since then, owing to the decline in Exchange, quotations have receded to Rs. 93⅜ for Fours and Rs. 101⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market, as a rule, has been very steady, and in most cases prices have tended in favour of holders. *Banks*—Bank of Bombay shares are firmer, and are now quoted at Rs. 665, an advance of ½ per cent. Agra and National have both declined Re. 1 per share to Rs. 125 and Rs. 109 respectively. In *Land* Companies we have merely to notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Port Canning. Cotton shares are steady. Ford Press are quoted Rs. 25 lower, but there is an advance of Rs. 7½ in Mofussil, Rs. 10 in Berar, and Rs. 20 in East India and Sind and Punjaub. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares continue firm, owing to the improved demand for Local Yarn, and most of the leading companies have advanced in value. Only quotations show a decline of Rs. 5 in Mazagon and National, Rs. 13 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 8 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 20 in Soondercaas, Rs. 25 in Sassoon, and Rs. 30 in Coorla; but there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Khatao Muccoonjee, Rs. 12½ in Oriental, Rs. 15 in Hindustan, Rs. 17½ in Dhurramsey, Rs. 25 in Morarjee Goculdass and Sholapore, Rs. 30 in Bombay United, Jewraj Balloo, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 35 in Great Eastern and Rs. 150 in Madras Spinning.

PIECE GOODS.—The market on the whole wears a quieter aspect, transactions are gradually contracting as we draw nearer the Dewali holidays, and prices tend slightly in favour of buyers. In the early part of the week the rapid advance in Exchange induced a considerable business, to arrive, on a sterling basis, but with the reaction in Exchange dealers have curtailed their purchases to very narrow limits. In the Bazaar the business doing throughout has been limited, the total clearances for the week being only estimated at about 1,800 packages, and little will now be done until after the holidays, towards the end of the month. The general idea seems to be that we should then see a decided improvement in the Up-country demand; but in the meantime stocks are liberal, and for some weeks must increase.

In *Grey Goods*, duty free 40 inch Shirtings still meet the leading demand and 6 lb. to 8¼ lb. have been dealt in to a considerable extent. For 44 inch the enquiry is moderate and prices are supported, but 50 and 60 inch Cloths are inactive. Printers being in moderate supply continue firm, and Madapollams, 3 lbs. to 5½ lbs. Buff Ends still meet a ready sale at previous prices. T Cloths are dull and neglected owing to the absence of the frontier demand. Jaconets, 44 inch, have been fair'y dealt in, but 40 inch goods are quite, and if anything easier. Mulls are quite, and unchanged. Dhoties steady. *Bleached* Goods, as a general rule, may be called quite and unchanged, but Jaconets, especially the lower makes, have been an exception, a good business having been done in them, both on the spot and to arrive. *Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red* Goods rule very dull, and except in T Red Cambrics, of which considerable sales were effected in the early part of the week, there has been next to nothing doing. *Local* goods are steady but no higher.

TWIST.—The market continues very quite both on the spot and to arrive, and the business done in English Yarns has been small at unchanged prices. Stocks on the spot are moderate. For *Local* Yarns the demand is active, owing to improved accounts from China and Japan, and although no dearer, the tendency is in sellers' favour.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The prices at Home continues to advance, but this being to a great extent neutralised by the rise in Exchange, rates here remain unaltered. Stocks are small, and the market very firm. *Yellow Metal* is in the same position, the market being very firm at previous prices. In *Iron* a large business has been done, and owing to advancing values at Home and stocks here working into a small compass, rates have advanced As. 8 to Rs. 2 per candy.

COALS.—Large arrivals have checked the upward movement, and although for ready Coals fully previous prices can be got, buyers show little disposition to operate to arrive, and one or two steamer cargoes have been offered without leading to business. Ready in harbour Cardiff and Welsh and Davies's West Hartley are worth Rs. 22, but to arrive Rs. 21 is the quotation.

COTTON.—Although the Liverpool market throughout the week has been reported firm with advancing prices, there has been apparently very little disposition to touch Surats to arrive either there or on the Continent; Exporters here have accordingly operated very sparingly, and prices of Old Cotton, owing to the advance in Freights and Exchange, have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy on the week. In New Cotton for future delivery, however, the position is quite the reverse, and notwithstanding Exchange there have been buyers, but few sellers throughout, at an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy.

The ready purchases during the week amount to about 5,500 bales, of which only about 1,750 bales were for Export and the remainder for local consumption. In New Cotton, the transactions during the week have only been about 750 bales, making the total sales reported so far about 2,500 to 3,000 bales.

The receipts from up-country to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	6,224	2,434	3,712
Since 1st September	54,404	33,125	15,619
Since 1st January	320,174	331,526	1,000,813

The *Clearances from Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 3,081 bales, making a total of 323,985 bales since 1st January, against 723,458 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—Report from all quarters still continue most encouraging. In the Berars picking has commenced to a slight extent, and we have been shown several samples during the week. Most of these show a considerable amount of stain and dark leaf, and the earlier arrivals will have these faults, although the extent of Cotton so damaged cannot be very great. In the meantime however, there are no sellers of "Good" for earlier than January delivery. In all other respects the accounts could not well be more favourable.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

Old.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra (nominal)	Rs. 213 =	5¼d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 209 =	5¼d.
G.F. Do.	„ 204 =	5¼d.
Good Dhollera (nominal)	„ 213 =	5¼d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 207 =	5 15/32d.
G.F.	„ 201 =	5 5/16d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	„ 192 =	5 3/32d.
„ Compta	„ 192 =	5 3/32d.
New Crop.		
Good Oomra, December delivery	„ 213 =	5¼d.
„ Do. January „	„ 212 =	5 19/32d.
„ Do. February „	„ 208 =	5 17/32d.
„ Hingunghaut, Jan. „	„ 225 =	5 15/16d.
„ Broach, March „	„ 220 =	5¾d.
„ Dhollera April „	„ 209 =	5½d.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position of the staple. The visible supply has increased during the week by 170,000 and the stock in Liverpool by 47,000 bales. The stock of Surats is again 6,000 bales lower on the week, and looking to the small quantity afloat, it is evident the supply will run into very limited figures before the end of January.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,460,000	1,390,530	1,440,100
„ „ „ Surats	311,000	266,990	231,610
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	273,000	301,510	465,800
„ London	56,000	31,300	25,300
American Afloat	220,000	181,000	131,000
E. Indian „	43,000	66,000	26,000
Total	592,000	579,810	588,100
Price of Mid. Orleans	7 7-16d.	6 1-16d.	6⅜d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.	4¼d.	5 3-16d.
Difference	2¼d.	1 13-16d.	1 9-16d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons. The week's receipts are the largest on record, and the figures are now 215,000 bales ahead of the same time last season, but notwithstanding this prices in New York remain very firm at 11 5-16 cents. for ready Mid. Uplands and 11·18 cents for January shipment.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	244,000	164,000	181,000
„ Exports to U K	74,000	67,000	69,000
„ „ to Continent	60,000	49,000	28,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,219,600	1,004,500	737,000
„ Exports to U K „	432,000	302,700	191,000
„ „ Continent „	148,600	114,000	55,00
„ Stock at the Ports	540,000	430,000	424,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—The rise in Freights and Exchange has caused Exporters to operate very cautiously, and rates are dull at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull and meets no demand for Export, but stocks are now very small and dealers pretty firm at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8 for Cawnpore and Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8 for Gujarat. *Gingelly*.—Notwithstanding the rise in Freight and Exchange, and rather more liberal arrivals, prices have not given way, and for Ready White there are still buyers at Rs. 44 per candy. Mixed, for December delivery, has receded from Rs. 43 to Rs. 42½ per candy, and there are few buyers.

WHEAT.—Larger arrivals are now coming in, and Exporters being less anxious to operate, owing to lower quotations from Home, prices have declined here to Rs. 41 to Rs. 41½ Best White, and Rs. 40 per candy for No. 2.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	425	212-10	6 do	109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-15-0
Carolus	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-7-0
Gold Leaf	„ 18-15-0
Bar Gold, 10 ozs. English, 100 touch	„ 19-2-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-2-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 18-9-0
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-8-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP PHILOMENE, 1,423 tons, Captain O. G. Crase, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BRIG AMIZADE, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Daman, with an original cargo from Mozambique.

THE SHIP WILLIAM H. BESSIE, 1,027 tons, Captain B. C. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Sunderland (1st July), with a cargo of 1,349 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE BARQUE NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons, Captain T. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Mauritius (25th Sept.), with a cargo of 5,030 bags sugar, and the following passengers:—Dr. Shercore, Mr. Taylor, and 33 deck.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. BRITANNIA, 1991 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool (31st October), brought the following cargo:—3,941 packages piece goods, 274 bales twist, 657 casks beer, 119 copper bars, 100 tons iron, 478 pigs lead, 200 kegs leadore, 17 cases thread, 953 bundles iron hoops, 215 cases copper, 14 casks tacks, 15 casks hams, 184 cases wine and spirits, 24 cases provisions, 4 casks whiskey, 101 packages paint and colour, 1,076 packages nails, 10 cases umbrellas, 39 packages earthenware, 21 packages glassware, 13 cases slates, 35 cases clocks, 418 cases soaps, 255 cases acid, and many packages merchandise and machinery.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Gantcheer, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. John Harris, Lieut. Col. French, Mr. J. Sellivian, thirteen Government officers, and 133 deck. The same Co.'s. s. s. Eilora, 1,513, tons, Captain S. Seward, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Willoume and infant, Lieut. R. W. T. Monteith, Surg. and Mrs. R. Herman, 2nd Lieut R. P. S. Barnett, 2nd Lieut. Golbun, Mr. T. H. Rendell, Lieut. Kettlewell, Lieut. Pascol, Mr. and Mrs. Canto and 5 deck. Another of the same Co.'s s.s. Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Wm. H. Bessie	Baker	Sunderland, July 1.
	Night Hawk	Williams	Mauritius, Sept 26.
	Adela	Mathuria	Mauritius, Sept 29.
Nov 1	Chupra (s)	Wood	Calcutta, Oct 9.
2	Clan Gordan (s)	Bigley	Sunderland, Sept 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Sumatra (s)	Coselli	Genoa.
	Citadel	Magee	San Francisco.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Galle.
	Eilora (s)	Seaward	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer India, Dougherty, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Philomene, Crose, to Calcutta.
Brig Amizade, Nacoda, to Daman.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29 Danish Monarch (s).Cator ..... Jedda, Oct. 8.
30 Commilla(s).....Hart ..... Rangoon, Oct 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29.—Steamer Reliance. Ship Eugenie.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla.—Mr J Anderson, Mr H P Campbell, Mr L King, Mr G Norman, Mr E Hall, Mr W B Jamieson, Miss Meyer, Miss Iliffe, Mr Schultze and 30 deck.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne—8 cases soap, Esmail A Raman; 15 cases soap and 2 cases machines, Abdoolally Shaikadun; 9 cases toys, Rabhoy Tyebally.
Nepaul—6 cases boots, William Watson and Co; 11 cases cheese, 2 cases medicine of sorts, 3 cases perfumery and 9 cases soap, A K Shuriffally.
Scottish Admiral—76 cases gin, 177 cases old tom, and 51 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee; 124 cases steel, Abdool Raman Sallay Mahamed; 5 crates earthenware, 6 case fitting, 2 cases lamps, and 53 cases glassware, Ebram Peermahamed; 69 packages glassware and 33 packages earthenware, Cooper Landing Co.
Surat—183 boxes bar silver (Rs 4,70,000), The Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—12 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Persia s—220 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—4 hhds brandy, A H Shruffally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khiva s—10 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co; 32½ cwts indigo, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy; 37½ cwts indigo, Pelly and Co; 64 cwts m-of-p shells, Eduljee Cursetjee; 23½ cwts m-of-p shells, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Guffoor and Co; 23½ cwts cotton yarn, The Bombay and P S N Co; 30 bags rice, Hajee Esmail Hajee Allava; 12 cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 7 cwts ivory, Ebram Passinee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pollux s—427½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s—2,930 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Surat s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khiva s—1 bundle carpets, Mahamed Haoly Cassraney; 7 bundles silk, Hajee Ally Babanee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·800
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·5
Dew Point	64·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·612
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =0).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·4
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NE, NNE, NE, NW, N, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	241

Whilst the Time Ball apparatus is under repair, the time signal will be made by dropping the flag daily at 1 p.m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Fulton, Lieut, 33rd Bengal N I, on leave, from New Zealand.

OCTOBER 29.

Moberly, Major, P W D, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 30.

Cates, Surg Major, on leave, from Bolan Pass.
Hayes Sadler, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, from Cutch.
Walter, Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on leave, from Bolan Pass.
Enriquez, Lieut, 33rd Regt, on duty, from Bolan Pass.

OCTOBER 31.

Dawson, Col, R A, from leave, from Matheran.
McLean, Major, 33rd Regt, on leave, from Kandahar.
Simpson, Captain, 21st Bombay N I, from leave, from Himalaya.
Mayne, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, from leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 1.

Montgomery, Lieut, 30th Rifles, on leave, from Kandahar.
Blowers, Major, 10th Light Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Hore, Major, 29th Foot, on duty, to Jhansi.

NOVEMBER 1.

Puckler, Lieut Col, 28th Madras N I, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Raupen, Captain, 3-15th Regt, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Monteith, 2nd Lieut, 33rd Regt, to join, to Belgaum.
McVitte, Surg Major, to join to Aurungabad.
Strong, Major, 20th Bombay N I, to join, to Baroda.
Fulton, Lieut, 33rd Bengal N I, to join, to Delhi.
Kettlewell, 2nd Lieut, 33rd Regt, to join, to Belgaum.
Wellock, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Mayne, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, to join, to Deesa.
Laughton, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Thorp, Dy Surg Gen'l, Madras, to England.
Gray, Captain, staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
LaTouch, Lieut Col, Poona Horse, to join, to Seroor.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 1st November, 1879.

1 The Fort Companies, viz A, B, C and E, will parade at 6-30 a.m., on Tuesday the 4th instant for Company Drill under their own Commanders. White clothing with helmets to be worn, arms and accoutrements.

2 The usual monthly Committee meeting will take place on Tuesday the 4th instant at 5-15 p.m., all members are invited to attend, and are requested to be as punctual as possible.

3 No 31 Vol N F Devlin is promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal in A Company.

4 There will be no sword drill on Tuesday mornings parade, a special class will be duly formed and a separate duty set apart for instruction in the same.

5 D and F Companies will be exercised on their own Drill ground on the days appointed by their Captains with arms and accoutrements.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Commercial and Financial Letter.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....7th, 10h. 46·6m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.V.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Nov.					
Mon. 3	.....	6 3	5 25	1 31 m	7 31 m
				7 23 a	1 23 a
Tues. 4	English Mail expected	6 3	5 24	2 8 m	8 8 m
				8 3 a	2 3 a
Wed. 5	.....	6 4	5 24	2 50 m	8 52 m
				8 44 a	2 44 a
Th. 6	.....	6 4	5 23	3 38 m	9 42 m
				9 38 a	3 38 a
Fri. 7	.....	6 5	5 23	4 26 m	10 48 m
				10 36 a	4 29 a
Sat. 8	.....	6 5	5 23	5 9 m	0 2 m
				11 57 a	5 58 a
Sun. 9	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 6	5 22	6 31 m	1 11 m
				7 29 a	.....

MR. A. MENIST, OCULISTS' OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, has RESUMED his Professional visit to BOMBAY, and may be consulted at THE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, Rampart Row, Fort.

There is no necessity for entering into details regarding the quality of the Spectacles supplied by Mr. MENIST, as the Superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, and NON-PRESSURE EYEGLASSES, are well-known throughout the world.

12 lens Aluminium Binoculars, Binocular, measuring, and other Telescopes of superior quality.

Pamphlets containing numerous Testimonials may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—October 30th, at Amraoti, the wife of Fred. Wright, of a son.

DEATH.

DAWSON—November 1st, at Middleton Row, Calcutta, after a short illness of dysentery, Emily Vesey Gordon Dawson, daughter of Colonel Richard Dawson (late Royal Staff Corps), of Booterstown, County Dublin, and dearly loved sister of Louis Richard Dawson, M. D., Surgeon Bengal Medical Department, Calcutta and Rangoon papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SKINNER—SKINNER—October 22nd, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Arthur Stokes, assisted by the Rev F. T. Stewart Dyer, Chaplain of Mussoorie, and by the Rev T. A. Rampart, M. A., Alexander Van Cortland Skinner, 1st Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of Alexander Skinner, of Hansie Hurreesanah, to Alice Georgiana, second daughter of the late Thomas Skinner, Esq., of Belaspore, Boolund-Shuhur District, N. W. P.

DEATH.

CROSS—October 24th, at 46, Upper School Street, Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Cross, relict of Captain J. Cross, of Penang.

MANSFIELD,—October 18th, at Tezpur, Assam, Frederick Fower Mansfield, of Blandford, Dorset, England, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

MR. CLAREMONT J. DANIELL in his little book "Gold in the East," which has formed the subject of recent discussion in the English financial journals, pertinently remarks that the effects of the fall in the value of silver, unless they are neutralized or mitigated, are calculated to induce an amount of confusion into the finances of India, which the resources of its Government will prove inadequate to cure. On the other hand, if silver has reached its maximum of decline, it is not likely to remain stationary; and India will continue, while using her single standard currency of silver, to trade at a disadvantage with gold-using countries, and to be unable, as regards the discharge of a large portion of her obligations, to estimate with accuracy their amount. Mr. Daniell thinks that the remedy for this state of things obviously lies in India supplying herself with a currency which shall possess a natural and intrinsic par value with that of the paramount Power. To effect this end, it is first necessary that "a gold coin should "be issued, and its use legalized by the govern- "ment of the country in any transactions in "which the public may prefer it to silver." For certain other purposes, which Mr. Daniell goes on to explain, its use should be made compulsory.

Mr. Daniell advocates the reception at Indian mints of gold as well as silver for free coinage in any quantity the public might offer, and in order that the value in exchange of the gold and silver coinage, may be at all times ascertainable it will be necessary, he says, for "the Government in India to issue at convenient intervals "notices of the rate at which its taxes, now "collected in silver, so far as by law they may "be declared payable in gold, will be levied in "sovereigns. This rate of conversion will of "course be determined by the intrinsic relation "found at the time to exist between the gold "in the sovereign and the silver in the rupee. "These notices would be issued from time to "time, as often as any unusual oscillation of "value between the two metals might require. "Some slight degree of uncertainty would of "course be imported into transactions extending "over a long period of time, but whatever it "might be, it would be much less than now "prevails in the external trade of the country; "and as long as the State rate of conversion "were made to coincide with the intrinsic value "of the two metals, this inconvenience would "always be at its minimum. The means of "information which the public would have "regarding the intrinsic relation of value be- "tween silver and gold would be exactly the "same as those available to the State, viz., the "quotations of the London metal market, and "every one concerned in doing so could predict "with as much certainty as human foresight can "command the probable amount of gold which "he would be required to pay in lieu of the "silver previously demanded from him." Then, in order to encourage the importation of gold as bullion into India in preference to silver, Mr. Daniell suggests that it would be expedient for the State always to pitch its rate of conversion so slightly in favour of gold that, except under unusual and unforeseen circumstances, it would be more profitable to bankers and bullion dealers to send gold than silver to the mints in India for coinage. It is thus hoped that in time India would accumulate for herself sufficient store of gold to prepare the way for a gold currency. There is no particular objection that we can see to Mr. Daniell's scheme being carried into effect. Indeed, as a step in the direction of bi-metallism, we would advocate it; but of course as all business men will see at a glance, Mr. Daniell's plan would be completely inoperative as a remedy for the exchange evil. That evil has arisen from the fact that the bullion which India has been accumulating during past ages, which she now holds in vast quantities, and of which her money consists, has depreciated in value outside India, owing to other nations having ceased to use the metal as money. And as Government has to pay away annually large sums to countries that will not receive the metal in which the Government revenues and taxes are fixed and collected—and has, accordingly, to exchange that metal for gold which has become enhanced in value as compared with the Indian money—a heavy loss is the result. That loss can only cease when silver has been restored to its former value in the markets of the world, or by the rates in which the Government revenue is collected being enhanced to meet the depreciation which has taken place. The latter is not practicable, and will not be practicable for many years to come, and in the meantime, the fluctuations and the loss to Government must continue unless the other alternative comes about—the rise in the value of silver. Doubtless on occasions silver will rise to its old level, and even at present people are talking of seeing the rupee before long at 1s. 10d.; but silver at present is not now an international monetary medium; it is a mercantile commodity, and as such will rise and fall in price, causing no doubt great loss and embarrassment to trade in its movements but a loss that will be inevitable until the nations of the world can be brought to use silver once more in their monetary systems. In order to discuss the advisability of that measure an international conference has been proposed, and will, no doubt, assemble, when the question of gold as the world's money—versus gold and silver—will be discussed. We who advocate bi-metallism assert, and we adduce figures to prove the assertion that, unless the nations come to some agreement, the tendency to use gold as the sole monetary medium must go on increasing; and if it increases, we say that there is not enough gold in the world to meet the demand that will arise. The inevitable result will be disastrous financial complications; owing to the scarcity of money, the rich will become richer and the poor poorer, while there will be a universal fall in the price of labour, and, in short, of everything except gold.

The only hope, therefore, for India is that the principles of bi-metallism, which provide for supplementing gold with silver in the world's money, shall be generally accepted; and so far, it is satisfactory to note, as our London correspondent, "J. M. M.," tells us, that bi-metallism continues to make friends in England—for England alone stands in the way. All such schemes as that promulgated by Mr. Daniell are, we repeat, useless. Government may, as Mr. Daniell proposes, collect its revenue in gold, taking an equivalent quantity of that metal instead of silver at the market price of the day. But that will be no better than the present plan of collecting in silver first and buying gold after, in order to pay the foreign debts of the country.

WE have already alluded to the hostile language which Her Majesty's Ministers have recently adopted when referring to Russ

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

GENERAL BRIGHT'S COLUMN.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

General Bright was to march to-day towards Gandamack, Major Warburton remaining in political charge at Jallalabad.

The telegraph wire, which is being pushed on, has reached near Rozabad.

Further reports confirm the desertion of K buli regiments from Herat.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Sir Robert Sandeman has reached Sibi after exploring the intervening country between Quetta and Pishin. He has also visited the headquarters of the Pathan tribes. He was accompanied by Marri and Brahui sirdars, and escorted by 290 men of the 19th Punjab Infantry and forty of the Sind Horse. There are two direct routes between Quetta and Sibi, both of which are well watered, having also an abundant supply of wood and forage.

THE GOVERNOR OF ZAMINDAWAR.

From Kandahar it is stated that Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, former Governor of Zamindawar, was to leave for Kabul on the 31st ult. His successor Abbas Khan, brother-in-law of Sirdar Shere Ali, leaves for Zamindawar shortly with the Alisai chiefs.

RETURN OF GENERAL HUGHES TO KANDAHAR.

General Hughes returns to Kandahar at once with heavy guns, Goorkhas, two companies, 59th Regiment and two squardons 2nd Punjab Cavalry, leaving a force to garrison Khelat-i-Ghilzai under the command of Colonel Tanner.

GENERAL GOUGH'S COLUMN.

General Gough, with a small column, is marching through the Logar Valley, and is expected to reach Kabul on the 3rd inst.

LATEST FROM ALI KHEYL.

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

From Ali Kheyl it is stated that Ahmad and Hassan Kheyl Jajis have submitted to the terms imposed—namely, payment in six days of Rs. 1,000, and delivery of hostages, four of whom were sent to Kaul at once from Kurrum.

THE SIAH SANG POSITION.

It was proposed to abandon the Siah Sang position when General Macpherson marched to Butkhak on the 1st inst.; the remainder of the force will then be collected at Sherpur.

Some cases of Lndiana disease having occurred in the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the regiment has been moved four miles on Butkhak road.

The Khugianis have restored about ten tons of grain, part of the amount plundered by them from the Amir's stores before the arrival of our troops. The telegraph wire is opened to Gandamack.

THE KOHIMA GARRISON RELIEVED.

Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent at Manipur, marched into Kohima with fifty regulars and police and fifty Manipuri troops at 4 p. m, on the 27th ult. The reports are that the Colonel found the garrison reduced to extremities after having made a noble defence of thirteen days under the leading by Messrs. Hinde and Cawley. The party saved three officers, two ladies, two children, and 537 natives.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TEKKES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.

The *Golos* announces that, in consequence of the disastrous engagement between the Russians and Tekke Turcomans on the 9th of September last, the Russians have been compelled to beat a retreat, and the expedition is suspended until after the winter.

DON CARLOS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

The French Government have threatened to expel Don Carlos from France, unless the demonstration which are being made in connection with his pretensions to the Spanish throne are ceased.

DEATH OF MR. BUCKSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The death is announced of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, the comedian, for many years the lessee of the Haymarket Theatre.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty to the British Mediterranean Squadron to proceed to Vourlah in the Gulf of Smyrna.

PRUSSIAN DEFICIT.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.

The deficit in the Prussian Budget amounts to 47,000,000 (? marks.)

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

BELGRADE, Nov. 1.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Servia and Bulgaria.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	38,000 Bales
Amount forwarded	4,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	9,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	81,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	273,000 do.
Do. do. of Surats	78,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	56,000 do.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	5 3-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Fine 32s. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	53 9-16
Oriental Bank shares	£23
Chartered ,, ,, ...	£22-10
do. Mercantile ,, ,, ...	£23-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 1, 7-4 A.M.

Mail steamer Thibet from Bombay arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 1, 3-5 P.M.

French mail steamer Tigre from China arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 17-32d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight.	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2-20	,,

THE Honourable Mr. Morarjee Gocouldas, one of the richest millowners of Bombay, has handed to the Collector of Sholapur, 2,000 country blankets for the use of the destitute Deccan labourers.

THE Government of India has ordered that the grant of free rations to the families of European troops on active service in the field is to be continued during the present operations.

THE Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce favours us with the following telegram, reporting on the state of the cotton crop in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 1st November, circulated for the information of the members of the Chamber :—"Cotton crops progressing favourably. Expectations good."

THE following is a complete list of the guns captured by the Kabul Army till the 18th ult. :—

Nature of Ordnance.	Calibre.	English.	Afghan.	Charasiar, 6th Oct.	Sherpore, 8th Oct.	Heights above Kabul, 9th October.	Bala Hissar, 12th October.	Guzni Road, 14th October.	Total.
Smooth Bore Bronzes. Guns	12 pr.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	9 pr.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	6 pr.	1	16	...	...	...	17	...	17
	3 pr.	...	51	...	42	...	3	6	51
Howitzers	8 in.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
	12 pr.	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Mortars	8 in.	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
	5¼ in.	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	7
	24 pr.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Guns	18 pr.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Howitzer	8 in.	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Rifled Guns. Iron. Breech-loading.	20 pr.	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
	12 pr.	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
	9 pr.	...	14	1	...	7	6	...	14
	8 pr.	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6
	6 pr.	...	22	10	6	...	6	...	22
	3 pr.	...	11	...	...	5	6	...	11
Muzzle-ldg	7 pr.	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	26
Steel muzzle-ldg.	8 pr.	...	21	6	5	10	...	...	21
Grand Total	...	8	206	26	76	21	85	12	214

DESCRIPTIVE rolls are published in the last *Central Provinces Gazette* of two escaped prisoners, who, if the descriptions are correct, must be so much alike that it would be difficult to tell one from the other. The "personal description" of both is as follows, "Colour dark brown, face round, nose straight, eyes round."

A DACOITY is reported from Dadhoo, a village in Bikaneer. Two Brahmins were on their way to Bikaneer with five camels laden with goods, when they were attacked by a band of robbers; one Brahmin was shot dead, and the other severely wounded. The camels were of course carried off.

THE *Pioneer* announces that the original Horse Guards, draft of the new Press Rules bears date February, 1878, and adds :—"But how did the rules get out to India ?" it will be asked. Some competent authority must have sent them! Even that natural conclusion seems untrustworthy. It appears that the person who has really been the unconscious cause of all this trouble was—the correspondent who got himself turned out of General Roberts's camp in the Kurrum Valley during the late campaign. When this annoyance occurred, or rather some little time afterwardswhen another annoyance of a somewhat similar character had arisen in the Khyber, where the correspondent of the London *Standard* was concerned, the military authorities wrote home to the Horse Guards to inquire whether the relations of Press correspondents with commanders in the field had engaged the attention of the home authorities, and whether these had worked out any principle on which such relations should be based. Thereupon, from some pigeonhole—where, perhaps, they may have slumbered in complete oblivion ever since their compilation —was extracted the wonderful code we have lately seen. It was sent out to India, and the military authorities in India—well, here we must confess that a surprising fact has to be encountered—the military authorities in India must have read the rules and they seem *not* to have exclaimed, "Good Heavens, this draft cannot regularly have been passed in its present extraordinary shape ?" Bad English, stupidity, superorogatory clauses and all, it was multiplied a hundred-fold and shot into the astonished arms of the Press Commissioner. Of course some one of competent authority ought to have seen that these rules were so indiscreet in their form that at least they ought not to have been accepted too readily without inquiry or comment. But it must be admitted that there is a gulf between the two conditions of being responsible for the composition of the rules and being responsible for simply accepting them unquestioned from the Horse Guards. Any way, the Indian public has the whole situation before it now; and if this had been exactly understood from the first, the probabilities are that the subject would have been treated very differently by public writers.

DURING the month of September there was imported into India gold to the value of Rs. 13,03,348, and exported Rs. 1,39,400, so that the net import of this metal was Rs. 11,72,948. During the month the imports of silver aggregated Rs. 64,35,676, against which there was a set off in an export of Rs. 3,44,206, so that the net import of this metal amounted to Rs. 60,91,470; taking both metals the import was Rs. 77,39,024, and the export only Rs. 4,74,606, so that the net imports of both stood at Rs. 72,64,418. The figures for the nine months, ending 30th September, show that, while Rs. 1,11,30,538 worth of gold was imported, there was exported Rs. 1,21,06,461, an excess of exports of Rs. 9,75,923. The silver imported was valued at Rs. 6,92,51,430, against which there was an export of Rs. 1,67,81,960. This left a net import of Rs. 5,24,69,470. Taking both metals the result stands thus—

Imports	Rs. 8,03,81,968
Exports	,, 2,88,88,421
Net Import	Rs. 5,14,93,547

In connection with this movement of bullion, we may note the mint operations for the same period. While Calcutta received only Rs. 3,225 in September, Bombay received Rs. 35,69,645. Calcutta coined nothing, but Bombay coined Rs. 37,99,370. During the nine months Calcutta received Rs. 1,25,46,251, while Bombay received Rs. 5,68,19,228, making the total received at both mints Rs. 6,93,65,479. Calcutta coined Rs. 1,31,25,711, and Bombay Rs. 5,75,92,530, so that the total coined and examined was Rs. 7,07,18,241.

THE Punjab Northern State Railway block of military stores and live stock at Lahore is, we are glad to learn, at last removed. This is owing to the additional engine power obtained by the State railway from other lines. We believe, too, that the Commissariat Department at Jhelum is prepared to receive all the stores the railway can convey, and its arrangements for unloading the wagons seem admirable, as we understand the trucks are emptied immediately on arrival and returned at once to Lahore. The strain, however, on the commissary resources must be very heavy, as the department has been receiving over 2,000 tons of supplies daily for some time past, in addition to the live stock. It will be necessary, moreover, to provide timely and liberal supplies of food for the thousands of cattle of all descriptions encamped at Jhelum. By this time the country round Jhelum must have been pretty well drained of supplies; Government should therefore obtain fodder and grain from the outlying districts. Considering, also, the enormous number of cattle at Jhelum, special sanitary precautions against an epidemic ought to be taken.

THE judges of the High Court have, under date the 10th October last, issued the following order relative to certificated translators :—"It is hereby ordered that on and from the 1st January, 1880, the rules passed under date the 18th June, 1867, by which the Chief Translator was empowered to give to any person applying for the same, under the conditions therein stated, a certificate authorizing him to make translations for the High Court of certain documents, that should be delivered to be filed with a plaint, shall cease to have effect except with regard to the certificated translator (Mr. Framji Manekji) who usually attends the Translator's Office, and it is further ordered that on and from the date first above-mentioned all documents now translated by the certificated translators with the exception of the certificated translator above-mentioned, and all copies of documents made and certified by them as true copies, shall be translated, made and certified in the Translator's Office and charged for according to the scale of fees in force in that office."

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman* from Gandamak states that communication with Kabul is interrupted, and that the mails have been plundered in the Tezin valley.

THE latest news from the Rampa country is that Chendriya, the notorious leader in the Rampa rebellion, had been at Kechrawada, north of Badalur, on his way to Gudiem.

WE learn from Kandahar that forty-seven Zemindawar chiefs have received khillats, and are now being interviewed by Sir Donald Stewart. Certain taxes have been remitted, and they appear tolerably contented.

IF further proof were needed that the Ghilzais mean determined hostility to our occupation of Afghanistan, it is to be found, says the *Englishman*, in the fact that they are sending their wives and families to the hills.

MAJOR ST. JOHN returned from Khelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar on the 24th ultimo.

CAPTAIN R. P. TICKELL, R. E., late of the Irrigation Department in the North-Western Provinces, has been ordered to proceed at once to Kabul.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman* from Golaghat states that a Naga woman arrived at Samaguting from Kohima on the 25th ultimo, bearing a letter from the officer commanding, which she had brought concealed in her hair. The letter stated that not less than 100 men should be sent from Samaguting to the relief of Kohima, as the Nagas were out in force and had built stockades on every road approaching from Samaguting.

ORDERS have been issued that none but full blooded Europeans are to be taken as guards upon the East Indian Railway. Eurasians may be entertained only as gunner guards on a maximum salary of Rs. 60. Notwithstanding the protest of the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*, we consider this a step in the right direction. We see that the Chutia Nagpur division "possesses no press, and is yet too backward for the existence of anything like public opinion among the people. Measures of local interest are, however, sometimes keenly discussed by the classes whom they specially affect. The licence-tax is disliked, but it has apparently excited less discussion than in other parts of Bengal."

IT is announced in the *Calcutta Gazette* that "arrangements for the establishment of an Industrial School on the site of Bishop's College are in progress, and the Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that this institution will prove of the utmost benefit to the youth of the province. It will give native boys of all classes the means of obtaining a thoroughly practical education, and enable them to leave the beaten track of clerical and ministerial service, for which alone they now care to qualify themselves; and it will open to them, as well as to the European and East Indian boys of the large cities, a wide and useful professional career."

THE Allahabad paper states that a private telegram, received at Simla from London, intimates the formation of an important committee, with Lord Tweeddale as chairman, for working the Punjab coal mines. It is added that no further particulars are known at present.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has asked for a special report on the discontent, said to prevail amongst the better sort of landlords in Backergunge, owing to the difficulty of collecting the road and public works cesses from their under-tenants.

FOR the first time in Bengal, since the Educational Department was founded, the private contributions to the cost of education have exceeded the Government grant; that is, for a period of twelve months—in this case ending on the 30th March last.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Rawal Pindi describes the block at Lahore, and on the Northern Punjab State Railway as something fearful. He has been ordered to the front and sent on his kit in advance, but says that he expects it will be some weeks before it reaches him, if even he is fortunate enough to see it again. There are thirty people in the dak bungalow at Pindi and the hotels are full to overflowing.

THERE seems to be a very general opinion in camp, says the special correspondent of the Allahabad paper, who in that confirm ours own correspondent's account of the affair, that the explosion at the Bala Hissar was not due to any accident, but was intentionally brought about by some of the enemy who had trusted to our occupying the place in force. Captain Shafto, who was examining the war material stored in the godowns which have been destroyed, was careful to a fault in all his work; and it is argued that so great an explosion could not have occurred unless preparations had been made for it beforehand. Further, it is believed that the powder which did the mischief was lodged in vaults below the open ground within the walls; and of the existence of these vaults we were quite in ignorance.

AFTER leaving Simla on the 3rd inst., the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub will visit, Umballa, Rajpura, Patiala, Nabha, Runar, and reach Lahore on the morning of the 7th November.

MR. CHARLES LEWIS TUPPER, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home and Revenue Department, has been granted three months' privilege leave. It is understood that he will employ this period in completing his work on the customary Law of the Punjab.

THE high prices of food-grains which ruled during the year 1878-79 in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, as elsewhere in Bengal, brought a large measure of prosperity to the labouring classes. In Dinagepore the ryots are said to have quite freed themselves from debts, and to be working on their own capital. The Government cinchona plantations, which have an area of 2,000 acres, yielded 250,000lbs. of bark during the year. Of the outturn of febrifuge manufactured from the bark, 5,500lbs. were supplied to Government medical depôts in the three Presidencies, and the rest was sold to the public. A profit of about half a lakh was obtained on the operations of the season. Much of the tobacco grown in this division goes to Burma to be made up into cheroots and is sent back to Calcutta. The quantity of teas exported from Darjeeling exceeded by no less than 2½ million lbs. the quantity exported in the previous year, and the trade between Darjeeling and the States beyond the frontier continues to increase. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling two Nepaulese are reported to have worked some copper and iron mines with moderate success.

EXPERIMENTS, having for their object the testing of a new method of raising sunken vessels, have been made in the Plotzen Lake, which is not far from Berlin, and the depth of which is very considerable, reaching in some parts to 28 metres. The method, which is the invention of Herr Eidner, a Vienna civil engineer, consists in applying carbonic acid in the following manner: —In an empty balloon a bottle half filled with sulphuric acid, surrounded with Bullrich's salt, is fixed; the bottle is destroyed by turning a screw, and the two substances mix and produce carbonic acid, which fills the balloon. It is obvious that when this apparatus is brought into operation in the hull of a sunken ship, the effect must be, if a sufficient number of balloons are filled, to raise the vessel. In the experiments on the Plotzen Lake, a small vessel or boat, weighing several hundredweight, was first sunk. A diver then went down with the necessary apparatus, which he set in operation in the interior of the ship. Hardly had he done so before the vessel began to rise to the surface, where it was maintained by the balloon. In a second experiment five heavy sacks filled with sand were thrown overboard in a part of the lake which was 16 metres deep. The diver descended, fastened all the sacks together, and fixing the balloon apparatus to them, set it going, with the effect that the whole of the sacks were brought up to the surface.

IT is said Captain Carey is engaged in writing an account of his excursion with the Prince Imperial, to be published in an American magazine.

MR. JOSHUA HUTTON, agent for the British Electric Light Company, has been lighting St. Enoch Square Station Glasgow with the electric light. The experiment is to last over fourteen nights, and, if found successful, will be permanently continued.

THE Great Eastern is to be used for carrying live stock between Texas and London. The vessel will carry 36,000 head of sheep.

IN the report of the Board of Trade on railway accidents in the United Kingdom for the year 1878, we note that the number of killed and wounded was very large, 125 passengers and 544 railway servants were killed, while 1,752 passengers and 2,003 railway servants were injured, besides 384 trespassers being killed and 252 injured. The principal cause laid down by the Board of Trade for the very high percentage of killed and injured is the absence of sufficient brake power. There are many accidents shown in the list which might nearly if not wholly have been prevented if an automatic continuous brake had been in use.

THE quantity of home-made spirits paying duty for consumption in the United Kingdom as beverage only was 14,540,097 gallons in the first half of 1877; 14,004,298 gallons in the first half of 1878; and 13,380,009 gallons in the first half of 1879, this last quantity being above a million gallons less than in the corresponding period of 1877. The quantity of foreign spirits imported into the United Kingdom and entered for consumption here was 5,143,750 proof gallons in the first half of 1877; 5,037,711 proof gallons in the first half of 1878; and 4,718,100 proof gallons in the first half of 1879, or 400,000 gallons less than in the corresponding half of 1877.

VEGETARIANS will rejoice at a decision lately given at Leeds by the stipendiary magistrate. The question arose upon the seizure of a number of eggs stated to be unsound. The solicitor for the defence objected to a decision against his clients on the plea that eggs were not "meat." According to the statute, it appears that the articles subject to examination and condemnation are set down as any "animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn," &c. After a lengthened argument on both sides, the magistrate felt compelled to dismiss the summons, although he expressed an opinion that it was most desirable that the sale of unsound eggs should be stopped. The decision, as we have said, will be satisfactory to at least one section of the community. It has been the custom for vegetarians to place eggs in the same category as milk, and both these articles are freely partaken of by those who pin their faith to a purely vegetable diet. To the rest of the public the result of the inquiry will not be so satisfactory. Although, as the defendant's solicitor stated, "a bad egg carried its own condemnation," it must be recollected that there are various degrees of badness, and that many a doubtful egg may be mixed up in puddings and other forms of cookery with, at least, the prospect of injury to delicate digestions. When it is considered how much eggs form the food of young children and invalids, it seems a singular omission in the Act that they should not have been mentioned, and the sooner the inspectors are empowered to condemn "unsound," or, in other words, rotten, eggs the better. The case of these latter has gone out with the abolition of the hustings and public nominations, otherwise some enterprising dealers might be already storing them for use at the coming general election; meanwhile, we suppose, as they are pronounced to be beyond reach of the law, they will continue to be used for culinary purposes. Vegetarians should see to this, as they are primarily interested.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday last at the Municipal offices for the transaction of miscellaneous business, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., presiding. There were also present :—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, J. Bapty, D. E. Gostling, E. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, J. Greaves, E. B. Carroll, Captain Dixon, Messrs. D. S. Kemp, F. Mathew, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirtai, Hormusjee N. Sahlatwalla, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Heerjeebhoy A. Dadysett, N. R. Ranina, Dr. Ocwasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok, Jamsetjee Pallonjee, Gocouldas Jugmohundas, K. R. Cama, Haricand Sadashiv, Shantaram Narayan, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, and Harkisandas Narotumdas.

The following resolutions were agreed to without any discussion :—

It was proposed by Dr. Thos. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. James Greaves, That as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the payment from unexpended balance of the surface drainage loan of Rs. 1,203-5, being balance due to Government for land purchased for the Tulsi pipe line, as explained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 9,514, dated 18th October, 1879.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, That Government resolutions Nos. 2170 and 2612, dated 14th August and 23rd September, 1879 (General Department), sanctioning the amended schedules of fees leviable by the Health and Engineering Departments, &c., be recorded.

Proposed by Dr. Thos. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. N. R. Suntok, That the letter from the Secretary, Town Council, No. 1430, dated 30th September, 1879, reporting the Budget transfers made during the past quarter amounting to Rs. 5,765-6, be recorded, and that sanction be given to the writing off of the following items on account of loss of value of live stock of the Health Department, amounting to Rs. 1,546-4-6 :—

	Rs. a. p.
One horse destroyed as unfit for farther use, on 9th October, 1878	174 1 8
5½ pairs of bullocks died in March, 1879	379 0 11
8 pairs of bullocks died in April, 1879	324 2 9
3½ pairs of bullocks died in May, 1879	378 3 2
Difference between the sale proceeds	109 4 0
(Less Commission) of one horse (Health Officer's Budget, (Cemeteries) and the book value of the same	90 12 0
Total	1,546 4 8

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The next matter was the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1879.

The Chairman said that, before sending the Health Officer's report to the Corporation, it was usual for the Town Council to express their views in some resolution or some criticism. On this occasion there was no time to place the report before the Town Council or for the Town Council to express an opinion on the subject. It was therefore circulated and brought before the Corporation.

Proposed by Dr. Thos. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and resolved, That the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1879 be recorded.

SPECIAL VACCINATION ARRANGEMENTS.

The Chairman said this was a subject suggested by the report of the Health Officer and brought before the Town Council at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner after correspondence with the sanitary officers of the Presidency. It was not certain, but there was reason to fear that there might be an epidemic. The resolution of the Town Council was passed in the following terms, and he (the Chairman) took it upon himself to bring it before the Corporation. There could be no doubt the Commissioner would see that the money was properly expended, there was ample safe-guard for that, and no expenditure would be incurred by the Commissioner unless it was found necessary.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and resolved, that as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given by the Corporation to the expenditure from surplus cash balance of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of additional charges on account of special vaccination arrangements in Bombay.

THE MORTALITY IN KAMATHIPURA.

The meeting then resolved itself into an adjourned special general meeting for the consideration of a motion proposed by the Chairman at the meeting held on the 30th September, 1879.

The Chairman said he would now bring before the meeting the subject left off at the meeting of the 30th ultimo, and he now moved "that the Town Council be recommended to provide for such an expenditure as may be necessary to meet the cost of the following works :—1st, of removing the earthenware pipe drains from the centre of the cross streets in Kamathipura and relaying them in the gullies at the back of the houses as recommended by the Deputy Executive Engineer; 2nd, cost of two shaft ventilators to be erected in connection with the two main brick sewers of Kamathipura; or that other equally efficient means be provided for removing the noxious emanations from the drains thereat." Since coming to the meeting he (the Chairman) had learned that Dr. Blaney, the Health Officer of the Town Council, that the proposed work could be done without putting any extra burden upon the town or without any extra strain upon their resources.

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the resolution, said it had his heartiest support. His apology for speaking at any considerable length upon the subject would be the great importance of the subject—such a system of sewerage in the district as would be capable of improving instead of destroying the health of the residents. Turning to the Chairman, Dr. Blaney remarked that it was a testimony to his enlightenment and his generous feeling that he was doing his best to improve the health of the district which he so ably represented. The unusually heavy mortality of the district had been a subject of discussion for the last two years and a half; and during that period the subject had risen into prominence. It had been said that the population of the district had vastly increased; that since the taking of the last census, the population of Kamathipura was an unknown quantity; that no death-rate could be estimated upon it, and that it was useless to adopt the sanitary measures proposed for the improvement of its health. Two years ago he [Dr. Blaney] placed before the Corporation tables of the mortality in Kamathipura for eight years; and from them it appeared as a singular fact that the district had a high death-rate, being 50 per cent. above that of any other district of Bombay. Those eight years embraced a period of four years before and four years after the taking of the census; so that the alleged want of a proper census was no answer to the excessive mortality in the district. Now, taking the population of Kamathipura at 49,000, the mortality of the last two weeks was 53·6. The district occupied this singular position not only at present, but had done so for the last eleven years. There must be some special cause, apart from the poverty of the district, to account for this high death-rate. He thought that cause was the sewerage system. The Commissioner had called for a special report by the Health Officer on the subject, and he (Dr. Blaney) must express his satisfaction at the Chairman for the proposition which he had brought forward. If the present bad system of sewerage in the locality was improved, they would be able to persuade the public to believe that the system of sewerage would be no longer a destroying, but a health-preserving system. He would say that the high death-rate of Kamathipura was a thing beyond the possibility of a doubt. Looking at the last report of the Health Officer, it struck one that it was time something was done in the matter. Dr. Weir said in his report :—"The sewers and pipe drains of Kamathipura omit the most offensive putrid smells; in some streets these emanations are more felt than in others, and their intensity varies according to the season; this hot weather the smells are most offensive, manholes are opened, and I myself have felt quite sick from breathing the gust of air rushing out of a manhole." Again he said :—"There can be no question as to the effect of impure air on human beings, and therefore we must conclude that if the sewers in Kamathipura are imperfectly and insufficiently ventilated, the health of the population, living under the influence of the emanations from these sewers and pipe drains, must be damaged, and, in proportion to the imperfection of ventilation affected." Further on he says :—"Nearly one-half of the population of Kamathipura live over the new system of drainage introduced in 1869. The district has two systems of underground drainage; the old system exists in the thickly populated part between the Parel Road and Duncan Road. Perhaps the very imperfection of these drains has secured for them ventilation, for we do not perceive from them the offensive emanations that arise from the new system of sewers." He also says :—"There can be no doubt that the emanations which escape from the sewers in Kamathipura must be highly prejudicial to the infant life of the locality; the constitutions of feeble children, as all know, are easily undermined: a slight attack of fever or diarrhœa is sufficient to destroy their lives." What language, asked Dr. Blaney, could the Health Officer employ stronger than that he had used ? If was greatly to the credit of Mr. Grant, the Commissioner, and of the Health Officer that they had already taken what measures they could to abate the existing evil. He (Dr. Blaney) had never been hostile to any sewerage system that was capable of preserving health; and all sewerage systems that were of any good must be health-preserving. Indeed, if any body would show him that a particular system of sewerage was health-preserving, he would say "sabbash" (i. e., well done) and feel thankful accordingly. Now, for the last eleven years, the health of the district had suffered; and there must be something defective in the sewerage system. The engineer and the Health Officer had suggested improvements from time to time; and as they went on, they would decidedly improve the health of the district, and he (Dr. Blaney) thought that eventually they, as well as the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, would be the pioneers of a proper system of drainage for all India. He had been in the district almost every day and had observed the effects of the sewerage upon the health of the residents. Not wishing to go into generalities, he would mention the instance of a single family, the family of Mr. J. Bapty, than whom no citizen of Bombay took a warmer interest in its municipal institutions. He built a mill and a house at the junction of Falkland Road with the great Umarkhadi district. One after another the members of the family suffered in health. He introduced into the bungalow every improvement that skill or science could suggest, but there was no improvement in the health of the occupants. There was a very healthy child that was reduced to a skeleton. At Dr. Blaney's advice, the mother took her to Poona, and she survived and was now a very healthy girl. The moment she was out of the stenches of Kamathipura, she had a fresh lease of life. A healthy miller in the employ of Mr. Bapty fell a victim to Kamathipura dysentery. He was at Dr. Blaney's advice, sent out of Bombay; but he died in the Red Sea on his way home. Kamathipura was too much for him. With regard to the manholes, Dr. Blaney—speaking from his experience of the sewerage system of India—remarked that the more manholes they made the more they multiplied the sources of disease. In Umarkhadi, these manholes were an unfailing source of fever and dysentery of the most dangerous kind generated in the sewers at an unvarying temperture of 70 Fahr. But the sun was, in tropical climates, the most beneficial agent in counteracting the effects of such sewers; and the rays of the sun were fatal to bacteria. At night the bacteria, in the absence of the sun, did great harm. Now at night, nearly one-half the population of Kamathipura sleeps outside their rooms. That was to their benefit, and therefore it was necessary that the street surfaces should not be overflowing with bacterian life. (Dr. Blaney here cited some remarks by the editor of the *Lancet* in support of his assertions.) Dr. Blaney said he had shown that there had been an inordinate mortality in Kamathipura for the last eleven years, that there was a system of sewerage existing there which ought to be and could be improved at a cost of Rs. 67,000, and which would materially benefit the health of the district. It would be money well spent, because it meant the saving of thousands of lives in the next few years. The Commissioner said he could provide for the expenditure out of the loan; and the proposed improvements, it was hoped, would set at rest the long-vexed question of the excessive mortality of Kamathipura. It was creditable to the Municipal Commissioner and the officers associated with him that they had come forward with suggestions for the improvement of the drainage of this district.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that, although there could be no question about the desirability of making the improvements, the expected surplus was not clearly shown to be attainable.

The Chairman said he had made certain alterations in his resolution which would meet Mr. Nowrojee's view.

Mr. Nowrojee said that it was to be understood that the sum asked for would form part of the sum of seven lacs sanctioned for the first portion of the drainage works.

The Chairman said that was so.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said he thought it was very creditable to the municipal officers that they could see their way to make the Kamathipura drainage, as it existed at present, fit in with the larger drainage scheme they were going to have. As the proposal stood, the Corporation had nothing to do but to sanction it at once at a small cost and with a slight alteration of the system already existing there. They ought to hail the proposal instead of expressing any carping fears that it would not succeed.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master remarked that the same thing should be done in other districts as in Kamathipura.

Mr. Gocouldas supported the views of Dr. Blaney.

The Municipal Commissioner said the reason for the proposal made was that Kamathipura had already a sewerage system which could be made uncommonly good. He could not say what the saving would be on the drainage tenders, because the last day for opening the tenders was the day following the meeting; but he trusted there would be a saving for the work.

The Chairman's resolution was then put to the meeting in the following amended form and was carried unanimously :—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Dr. Blaney, That the Town Council be recommended to provide at a cost not exceeding Rs. 67,612 out of any surplus that may remain from the seventeen lakhs loan, after the completion of the drainage works already sanctioned, for the cost of the following drainage works :—1st, of removing the earthenware pipe drains from the centre of the cross streets in Kamathipura and relaying them in the gullies at the back of the houses as recommended by the Deputy Executive Engineer; 2nd, cost of three shaft ventilators to be erected in connection with the two main brick sewers of Kamathipura; or that other equally efficient means be provided for removing the noxious emanations from the drains thereat.

The Corporation then adjourned.

TRANSLATION OF THE DIARY OF WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKE.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

12th March.

THIS day was spent here under the scorching sun. Although a shade was made of our clothes still the shade was not at all equal to the one we had in trees. Our shade was in fact no shade. Gunpatrao Devdhar's arrival made us uneasy. Kanuba Yadav took great pains and trouble in bringing milk, &c. He took the money for bringing food for the next day, promising at the same time that no one will know anything about our being here. Kanuba Yadav and Kooshaba Patel are not on good terms, as Kooshaba thinks he will get a patelship in the Purandhar Taluka. Bapu Chima has sunnuds, and he is the head of the house. We spent the night here.

13th March.

Early in the morning we bathed in the spring, and sat there to give lessons in fencing. Krishna Sabie came and, after a short conversation, it was settled to go to Mansi hill at night. We met six men of Wadi for which we left; on Saturday went to Mangdari and committed a dacoity during the day. Rumbhajee's brother, Rowjee Ramoshi, and Bala Dalvi came and informed us that from Poona about fifty men of the Infantry were expected to come. The inspector being at Saswad frightened us a little. Balvi told us that he was coming to this place for, as the jungle is very thick one, in which 200 people, can safely lodge. The difficulty was of water only. Vishnupunt was sent to Poona with Aba cooly to make enquiries and purchase some articles. Vishnupunt said, two Ramoshis followed, they met us, and went away. Lukshuman Kakdo was sent to Dowlutrao Kolay to get information whether any one had seen our men. Dowlutrao Kolay, Luxuman and another man came and met us. After conversing with them and lecturing against the Englishmen, in order that they may despise and hate the English, we made up our mind to go to Ahir, that is, at Mendha; Lukshuman was sent to Ahirwadi in order to enable Vishnupunt to come and visit us. Information was received that Babajee Mokashi Kondvekar had gone out and two men were sent to ascertain that; they were informed that some men were to come from Purandhar, so we sent twenty-two men during the evening to the hill. The road of Singhur is so steep that if one misses his footing he

that the war is conducted with so little regard to the rights of non-combatants and in a phlegmatic manner which retards the return of peace. But in some respects the contest is unique, and it ought not to be ignored by students of naval warfare. It is fruitful in lessons as to the altered nature of naval engagements. There have hitherto been few opportunities of knowing what were the capabilities and defects of ironclads in action. We have had to walk mainly by the light of theory. A few engagements in the course of the American war indicated that old rules and traditions no longer held good. The battle of Lissa corrected some errors, and sailors and naval engineers have no doubt profited by it. The running fight between the Huascar and the Shah was also rich in instruction. It showed, indeed, that wooden vessels skilfully and boldly handled were not wholly useless when opposed to an ironclad. But it brought to light still more clearly the immense risk run by a long vessel, difficult to turn, which has to fight a short turret ship armed with a ram. Though creditable to our ships, the engagement made it perfectly clear that it was improper to intrust the guardianship of English interests in the Pacific to wooden vessels. This view was confirmed by the fate of the Esmeralda in her fight with the Huascar. Nothing could surpass the courage of her captain and crew. The behaviour of the former was worthy of that sea Viking, Lord Cochrane himself, who appears to have infused into the Chilian navy a spirit which it has never lost. But the skill and courage of those on board the wooden ship were of no avail against the powerful ironclad. Well-directed shot produced no effect on the iron-cased hull of the Huascar; and after being repeatedly rammed, the Esmeralda sank. Still, wonderful though the exploits of the Huascar have been, it is well known that vessels of her type have their defects, that they are liable in actual warfare to accidents which suddenly disable them, and that they sometimes prove as formidable to their own side as to the enemy. We know the good points of our new ships of war; the strength of their armour, the large calibre of their guns, and the formidable character of their rams are patent to the eye. It is their shortcomings about which we need light, and perhaps the engagement at Mejillones will elucidate the defects of our iron-clads. It can hardly fail to furnish valuable suggestions and hints to this country, which reposes so much confidence in its ironclad fleet.

One lesson which appears to lie on the surface of the war, so far as it has proceeded, is important. The Huascar, which has served the Peruvians so well, was no huge, lazy, slowly-moving monster; it was no mere floating battery. It has been useful just because it has been swift and agile; it would not have afflicted a tithe of the mischief on the Chilians, which it has done if it had been cased in the heaviest armour and had not steamed fast. It has moved quickly to and fro along the coast, and has thereby virtually multiplied the naval strength of Peru. It has played the part of an Alabama, being more than a match in speed for the Chilian transports and merchantmen. When it fought with wooden vessels, its armour and heavy armament gave it an incalculable advantage; and if it had been pitted against a larger and slower ironclad, its speed and the ease with which it could turn and deliver a blow with the ram would have made it a dangerous opponent. In a large navy such as ours, there is room and use for many kinds of vessels. No one model ought to exclude all other types. There must be variety, commensurate with the diversity of duties which our ships of war must perform. But what is clear is that we ought to have plenty of vessels with the serviceable qualities of the Huascar type. Though not a powerful vessel, as judged by the warships of the first class in our navy, the Huascar is one of those handy, useful ships which in the actual work of warfare do far more than vessels much more costly. They preserve the good points of a smart, swift frigate, while they have fighting qualities which no unarmoured ship can possess. They can capture a transport ship, serve as convoy to a merchant fleet, hasten to a distant station where they are needed, or sail in shallow water near to a land battery and silence it. It is highly probable that vessels of this type of war will largely fall to vessels of this useful type, of which the Huascar is an example. If this type has proved useful to Peru, it is likely to be still more advantageous to England, where men-of-war must be fitted to go everywhere and do anything.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Room Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Sprotts Hotel; and Messrs. Amaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Dinapore.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 88, Fetter Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Katchera.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad....Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
3 cases white dhoties.
A quantity of teakood frames, glass venetians, and panel doors and windows.
A consignment of fresh provisions from John Moir & Sons comprising 1 lb. tins, hotch potch, oxtail, mock turtle, oxcheek, hare, chicken, mulligtawney, giblet, and julian soups and orange marmalade.
About 25 cases grey dhoties, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 yards, 36 to 48 inches.
On account and at the risk of Esmail Abdoolla and Suliman Adam.
E A 3/5—3 cases toys, (out of 5 C/s), ex Mirzapore S. S.
To close shipment.
50 barrels Flower and Son's ale in quarts.
10 do. do. do. pints.
On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Momunjee.
2 cases wire guage, ex s. s. Monsalah.
2 casks annealed wire, ex s.s. "Mirzapore."
9 cases white check.
10 ,, ,, mulls.
10 ,, ,, shirtings.
15 Doz still Hock.
30 ,, dinner sherry.
20 ,, Amontilado.
15 ,, Burgundy.
25 ,, Orange Bitters.

SALE OF DAMAGED CRACKERS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Goolam Hoosein John Mahomed, near the Musjed Bunder Bridge.
On account of the underwrites ex s. s. Adria from Hongkong.
A C, G J M, N F L B C } 26 Cases crackers damaged by seawater.
A C, G J M, N F C } 4 Do. do. do. do.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN PATUCKWADY.

On THURSDAY, next, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Amana Ballajee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Tatia Madhowjee Powsakur, Nagoonath Tatia and Succaram Tatia.
All that messuage or dwelling house standing on Fazundaree ground, situate in Patuckwady without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth 22 feet and 6 inches on the east side thereof and 22 feet and 9 inches on the west side thereof, and in length 47 feet on the north side thereof, and 45 feet on the south side thereof (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the passage of the cart, on the west by the property of Venayek Purushram Beevulkur, on the north by the cart or property of Callindass Kirparam, and on the south by the house of Doorga Pudwal and Witoo Padwal and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, next door to their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood and English made Mahogany walnutwood and gilt household furniture, best plated 1, 2, and 4 light hanging argand lustres, 12 to 20 light chandeliers, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c, the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, on which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on the premises by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, the following properties :—
Lot No. 8.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Nov., at 4 p.m., on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and bungalow erected and standing thereon, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 2 660 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the property of Suddiasew Wassoodew Razgooroo, on the west by the Mahim Bazaar Road, on the south by the public passage, and on the north by the Cart of Shamrow Pandoorung, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No —, and by the Municipal Assessment under No. 73, and registered in the sub-district of —

On SATURDAY, the 8th November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Surgeon-Major W. P. Patrick, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished richly carved household furniture, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glassware, crystal glass, 6-8 and 12 light hanging chandeliers, double branched wall-shades, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lamps, large pier glasses in gilt frames, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction on SATURDAY, this 8th day of November 1879, at 4 p. m., on the premises by order of the mortgagee Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Kharwa Curson Juria, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the instruments of mortgage and further charge, bearing dates respectively the 7th day of October, 1868, and 23rd December, 1869. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with cocoanut garden (being portion of the cart commonly called or known by the name of "Bunamhalwady") and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of port of Bombay containing by admeasurement 277-3-9ths square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage of the said cart, on or towards the west by the property of Hurchand Jadowjee and Ganesh Ramjee, on or towards the north by the property of Ananta Luximon Bharoce kar, and on or towards the south by the property of Govind Jeevanjee, and which said premises is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 310 of Pension and Tax and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 437, and the same were formerly and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.
The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be had and obtained on application to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen at their office in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 15th November next, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and black wood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a English-built 6 h. spring self-driving phaeton by "Kesterton" one high caste brown Australian mare "Modesty" (if not previously disposed of by private sale), sets of single and single harness, military and lady's side saddle, express rifle, gun, pistol, &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late Captain J. Becke.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6 30 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome rare japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, 1 English-built serviceable strong mail phaeton convertible into Waggonette, by Kesterton, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a collection of rare English, Japanese and China birds, monkeys, stag, deer, &c., first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Glazebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

In accordance with an Order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Green, in the above matter, on the 12th day of June 1879, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, will put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November 1879, at 3-30 o'clock through Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that piece of LAND containing 10,000 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Manmar, in the district of Nasick, in the Presidency of Bombay, forming part of the property of the said Company in Liquidation, together with the bungalow situate on the said piece of land and the buildings standing thereon, containing two cotton presses with the pumps and machinery thereto belonging, and all the tools, effects, and property belonging to the said Company in Liquidation, and lying on the said premises. Subject nevertheless to the offer for the purchase of the said property on the bid therefor, which the Official Liquidator shall propose to accept, being approved of by the said Honorable Court.
Information regarding the said piece of land and buildings can be given and the inventory of the machinery, plant and other effects abovementioned may be inspected at the office of the Undersigned or at the Official Liquidator's Office in Elphinstone Circle. Any further particulars can be obtained and the conditions of sale, which is approved of by the Court, can seen at the same office.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. M. and V. S. DE SOUZA beg to inform the Public that they have taken Mr. J. B. FORSTER (being the only practical English Baker in Bombay into partnership with them in their Bakery business, and can therefore supply bett—r Bread, Pastry, Biscuits, Cakes, &c., than can be obtained elsewhere.
All orders will be promptly attended to, having branches, at 49, Portuguese Street, opposite Northbrook Gardens, the Crawford Markets, and Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars,
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 79, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted on the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.,—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to
4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ..... Rs. 6,30,500
Cash..... ,, 3,446
Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund in
3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,
In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.
There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.
For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS BEER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins, FOR SALE. Apply to Godown-keeper,
LYNCH & Co.,
Agents, Bass and Co.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.	Rs.	170
St. Emilion do. do. do.	,,	220
St. Julien do. do. do.	,,	275
Medoc per dozen quarts	,,	10
St. Julien do.	,,	16
Margaux do.	,,	28

BRANDY IN CASES.

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Steinwein ,,	23	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer ,,	28	,,
Ruedesheimer ,,	28	,,
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